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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/564,015	05/12/2006	Shinji Shimosaki	0149-053929	4101
28289	7590	04/15/2008	EXAMINER	
THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C. 700 KOPPERS BUILDING 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			SMITH, FRANCIS P	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		1792	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/564,015	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SHIMOSAKI ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Francis P. Smith	<b>Art Unit</b> 1792

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2006.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9-18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) 1-18 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 January 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1648)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/16/2007
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claim(s) 1-8, drawn to a process for forming a metal oxide film.

Group II, claim(s) 9-18, drawn to a vapor deposition apparatus.

2. The inventions listed as Groups I and II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: in the instant application, inventions I and II contain a common theme of forming a film by reacting two vapors. According to US 4,293,326, it was known in the art at the time of the invention to form a film on a substrate through a reaction between two vapors; and therefore, the instant application lacks unity.

During a telephone conversation with Mr. Richard Byrne, Esq. on March 28, 2008 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of group I, claims 1-8. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 9-18 withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

3. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

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under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1, 5, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over of Hatano et al. (US 5,919,726) in view of Tanaka et al. (US 2002/0106321A1).

For claim 1, Hatano teaches a method for producing photocatalyst material where titanium chloride is brought into contact with a substrate followed by a heat treatment. Specifically, a metal oxide film is formed by vapor depositing a hydrolysable metal compound (i.e. titanium tetrachloride) in the presence of water vapor, which is analogous to a vapor deposition step in which a vapor of a hydrolysable metal compound and water vapor (e.g. previously mixed vapors) are brought into contact with a substrate to form a film of a metal oxide precursor on the surface of the substrate (col. 3, lines 17-31). Then the substrate undergoes a heat treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere that induces hydrolysis with water, liberating HCl while the hydroxyl group binding to titanium atoms releases water and yields titanium oxide (i.e. calcination step in which the substrate is then heated in an oxidizing atmosphere to convert the precursor into a metal oxide) (col. 4, lines 9-34). Hatano, however, does not disclose a three second vapor mixing time.

Tanaka teaches the production of ultra fine particulate titanium oxide particles obtained from titanium tetrachloride by a vapor phase process. Specifically, titanium tetrachloride vapor and an oxidizing gas (e.g. oxygen or steam) are introduced into a

reaction chamber with a residence time of three seconds or less to ensure the integrity of the deposited metal oxide ([0043], [0046]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize Tanaka's three second reaction/mixing time in Hatano's method in order to ensure the integrity of the titanium oxide film while preventing clogging of chamber parts as a result of premature product formation within the reaction chamber.

Regarding claims 5 and 8, Hatano teaches forming a metal oxide film using titanium tetrachloride (i.e. a metal chloride, hydrolysable metal compound) to form a photocatalyst on a substrate (see abstract, col. 3, lines 21-31).

8. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatano et al. (US 5,919,726) and Tanaka et al. (US 2002/0106321A1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Terneu et al. (US 4,293,326).

Regarding claim 2, Hatano as modified by Tanaka does not expressly teach injecting jetted streams of the hydrolysable metal compound vapor and water vapor toward a continuously moving substrate such that the vapor streams meet each other before they reach the substrate.

Terneu teaches a process of coating glass substrate whereby a vapor of a hydrolysable metal compound and water vapor are brought into contact in the vicinity of a traveling substrate via gas streams (e.g. vapors are brought into contact with a continuously moving substrate by the injection of jetted streams toward said substrate) to form an oxide film thereon, while avoiding solid deposits from premature reactions

within vapor feed passages (see abstract, col. 4, lines 18-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize separate vapor precursor streams to introduce reactants above a continuously moving substrate in Hatano/Tanaka's method as taught by Terneu in order to successfully deposit a metal oxide film while avoiding the clogging of chamber parts that would adversely affect film quality and result in chamber malfunction.

9. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatano et al. (US 5,919,726) and Tanaka et al. (US 2002/0106321A1), and Terneu et al. (US 4,293,326) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Lindner et al. (WO 89/00549).

As per claim 3, Hatano as modified by Tanaka and Terneu teach depositing the metal compound vapor through a coaxial flow nozzle (i.e. multi-orifice nozzle) (Tanaka [0051]). However, Hatano/Tanaka/Terneu does not teach utilizing a slit nozzle or injecting the vapors in a reverse direction with respect to the direction of movement of the substrate.

Lindner teaches a coating applicator system and deposition method for chemical vapor deposition of a metal-containing film on a surface of a substrate. Specifically, the coating applicator contains nozzles arranged in opposing relation to and toward each other at an angle of approximately 30-70 degrees with respect to normal and contain slits of about 5mm (e.g. slit nozzle) (page 9 , lines 30-34; page 18, lines 14-17). A glass

substrate may be moved with respect to stationary nozzles 10a and 10b, and thus, a metal compound vapor is injected in a reverse direction with respect to the direction of the movement of the substrate and nozzle 10a (page. 13, lines 1-5; see figure 17). Furthermore, the angle between the nozzle and the surface of the substrate is adjustable (page 15, lines 21-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize Lindner's slit nozzle and reverse deposition technique in Hatano/Tanaka/Terneu's method in order to deposit a metal oxide coating while maintaining high jet velocities capable of coating the desirable areas of interest on the moving substrate.

Regarding claim 4, it is noted that processing parameters, such as the angle size with respect to each nozzle and the water vapor flow rate, are result effective. The instant application lacks notification of criticality of a specific angle of a water vapor slit nozzle and a hydrolysable metal compound vapor nozzle, or of a specific hydrolysable metal compound vapor flow rate. The angle of the nozzles will affect the surface area of the substrate to be coated. A larger angle will allow for more coating coverage on the substrate. Regarding the flow rate, the jet velocity will cool the substrate in the coating zone. Too great of a flow rate will cool the substrate substantially and affect deposited film uniformity. Furthermore, the discovery of optimum values of result effective variables in known processes would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in the absence of unexpected results. Consult *In re Boesch and Slaney* (205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980)).

10. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatano et al. (US 5,919,726) and Tanaka et al. (US 2002/0106321A1) as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Novak et al. (US 4,261,722).

For claim 6, Hatano as modified by Tanaka teach utilizing titanium chloride as the metal chloride and a calcination temperature of 100-900°C (Hatano: col. 4, lines 9-27). However, Hatano/Tanaka does not teach of substrate temperatures in the vapor deposition step of 150-250°C.

Novak teaches a method for applying an inorganic coating to a glass surface utilizing titanium chloride and water vapor whereby the temperature of the substrate may be in the range of 150-700°C to avoid iridescent coatings associated with high temperature substrates (col. 5, lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize Novak's substrate temperatures in Hatano/Tanaka's method in order to successfully form an inorganic metal coating on a heated substrate, while avoiding the formation of thick iridescent coatings that result from excessively high substrate temperatures.

As for claim 7, Hatano/Tanaka/Novak does not specify a particular  $TiCl_4/H_2O$  ratio. Generally, differences in concentration will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. "Where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA

1955).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Francis P. Smith whose telephone number is (571) 270-3717. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 7:00 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael B. Cleveland can be reached on (571) 272-1418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Michael Cleveland/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1792